FOND DU LAC WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. XII—NO. 29. FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865. WHOLE NO. 601

WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

SMITH & BENTON,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Office in Darling's Block, Main Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum,
IN ADVANCE.
J. A. SMITH. H. BENTON.

Regular Rates of Advertising.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.
1 Square,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00
2 Squares,	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00
3 Squares,	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	6 00	7 00
4 Squares,	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	7 00	8 00
¼ Column,	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00
½ Column,	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00
1 Column,	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00

Cards one inch of space in a column.

Business Cards not to exceed 10 lines, and to Local Subscribers only, $10 per annum.

Notices in Reading Matter, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of Special Meetings, Societies, &c., 50 cents per insertion.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion, with the customary notice of the officiating clergyman, will be inserted gratuitously.

Yearly Advertising at regular rates.

Quarterly Advertising at regular rates.

Editorial Notices, 15 cents per line.

Local Advertising at double price.

Business Directory.

GEORGE F. ESKENS,
Notary Public, and Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Hodges' Block, Main Street.

G. P. KNOWLES.
Attorney at Law, and Notary Public. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with promptness and fidelity.
Office in Darling's Block, Main Street. 1y

LATHROP FELLIS,
County Surveyor. All orders left at residence on Main St., No. 36, Fond du Lac, or at Commonwealth office will be promptly attended to. Also County Field Notes and Maps of the County for sale.

THOS. SADLER,
Constable at Law, Collections and Conveyancing done by Wisconsin laws and Territories. Residence on Main St., Fond du Lac.

CHARLES JIKEN,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, City Clerk and Justice of the Peace. Office in Wadhams Block, opposite the Post Office, Fond du Lac, Wis. 1y

A. A. WILSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Doe & Wilson's Brick Block, Main St., Fond du Lac. Will practice in the Courts of Fond du Lac and Calumet Counties. Office in Fond du Lac. 1y

EDWARD BISSELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Wadhams' Block, Fond du Lac. 1y

J. M. GILLET,
Attorney at Law, Fond du Lac, Wis. Office in Fond du Lac Block.

PRIEST & STOVE,
Attorneys at Law, Office in the Court House, over Wisconsin Drug Store.
M. E. PRIEST. H. STOVE.

LEWIS HOUSE,
By Perry & Mellen. Fond du Lac, Wis. Refitted, refurnished and repaired throughout. Every attention will be given to the comfort of travellers, and reasonable charges will be made. 1y

WILLIAM H. WALKER,
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on Main street, nearly opposite Wells House. Calls attended to promptly, day or night. Office hours from 1 to 2 P. M.

DR. J. R. COLE,
Office in New Store, one door North of Wisconsin House, over Woodworth's Store.

D. A. L. WOLF,
Dentist, has located permanently in Fond du Lac. Office in Wadhams' Block, Main street. 1y

Mrs. ADDIE E. BALLOU,
Clairvoyant, gives Psychometric Readings, Delineations of Character, Diagnosis of Disease, Prescriptions, &c. Office at No. 36, Main street, Fond du Lac. Terms: $1.00 per sitting. Consultations free. 1y

War Claim, Bounty & Pension Office.

At Perry's Insurance Office, Dodge's Block,
FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Having commenced in connection with the Insurance Business of the Hon. Ingersoll & Wadhams, has now completed arrangements with the Pension Bureau at Washington, and is prepared to attend to all business appertaining to

PENSIONS,

The Subscriber, offers for sale a Store, with other Buildings and Lot, situated on Main street, in the village of Fond du Lac, Wis. The Store is 22 by 60 feet, and two stories high. Besides the premises and a good business are small rentals. Apply to the subscriber, or Eagle Mills.
JOHN MAGEE.

Will be sold cheap, and a portion can be on long credit, the remainder for cash. Apply to the subscriber, on Lot 3, Block 19, Fond du Lac, or address, Box 1, P. O. Gage, as the premises.
M. GAGE.

Lamira, December 14, 1864. 1y

WRIGHT & TUCKER,

APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS,
Successors to Thomas E. Hyslop,
AT THE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUG STORE,
PAINTS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, GLASS,
BOOKS, STATIONERY
AND ALL NOTIONS.
WALL PAPER, ETC.

Our personal attention given to preparing Physicians' Prescriptions.

Wisconsin Block, Main Street, Fond du Lac.
T. E. HYSLOP. 1871-23 C. S. WRIGHT.

SUNBEAM GALLERY

Opposite Bissell's Block, Main Street, Fond du Lac.

WILKINS & BOOKER,
Proprietors.

O. E. WILKINS,
Artist.

Having bought out Booker's Gallery, Mr. Wilkins would say to his old friends and customers, that he is now in the same location, and will be pleased to see them and others.

MAKING FACES

Don't pay money, thinking that you will not make them, but call at the Sunbeam Gallery.

PICTURES FOR THE SANDWICH.

at this Gallery. Come and leave your good looks to be reproduced in the Sandwich. Don't forget to call and see your friends that may be passing.

LINCOLN'S DAY.

Remember Lincoln's new Gallery.

Fond du Lac, Wis., August 2nd, 1864.

R. E. Arnold is the Sole Agent for Perry, Ashford, Eden, Byron, Empire, Metomen, Auburn, Taycheedah and Ripon all in Fond du Lac County, and all persons and friends that may be worthy of good articles can call on him and get them at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction.

I would say to customers, Friends, &c., as you have been in the habit of calling on me for Boots and Shoes, you will find me at the same place, and will endeavor to keep the best stock, and best workmanship of any Establishment in the City.

Also, a large assortment of Clothing, has lately been added to my stock, which I will sell at the lowest prices for cash or in exchange, and the highest market price will be given for Hides, Furs, Wool, Tallow, &c.

R. E. ARNOLD.
Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 1st, 1864. 1y

Two Splendid Lots

On the Corner of Liberty and Upper Streets, well fenced in with choice fruit trees, grape vine and shrubbery already laid out for building in a nice residence part of the city. Inquire of
J. HILLMAN.
Fond du Lac, Wis., March 15, 1865. 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1865.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
RAILROAD LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and
Green Bay, touching at Sarnia
for Freight and Passengers.

The Steamers of this line will leave BUFFALO and CLEVELAND, will ply as hereafter, between Buffalo and Green Bay, touching at Sarnia for Freight and Passengers, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central R. R. at Dunkirk, Grand Trunk R. R. at Sarnia, and Chicago & Northwestern R. R. at Green Bay.

AGENTS.

J. H. Mack,	New York.
John S. Hoag,	Boston.
Wm. Bristol,	Rochester, N. Y.
Wm. Wheeler,	Cleveland, O.
C. C. Hurd & Co.,	Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

J. F. Kinsman, Dunham & Atkinson, Hancock Wm. Wheeler, Cleveland, O.
Wm. Bristol, Rochester, N. Y.
H. Mack, Hastings Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. C. Hurd & Co., Detroit, Mich.

A CARD TO LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S
GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS
FOR FEMALES.
INFALLIBLE!
To correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and
A Certain Preventive

and thoroughly prepared CERTAIN REMEDY in all cases suffering considerable pain during menstruation, or whose health requires

THEIR USE.

Over Fifty Thousand Ladies have been relieved by their use during the past year, both in France and America, and have sent voluntary testimonials to the Agent for this country, Dr. Duponco, who has been appointed under the 75th article in the directions of these Pills, to receive the testimonials of those who have been relieved by their use, and to publish them for the information of those who are suffering from the same irregularities. Dr. Duponco positively assures, to those who are suffering from irregularities, that these Pills will not prove injurious to health, nor will they interfere in the least with their ordinary occupations, as they can be taken with perfect safety in any climate, and contain nothing deleterious.

PRICE, $5 PER BOX, SIX BOXES for $25.00

Sold by Druggists generally.

Wright & Tucker,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WEST.
Who will forward the Pills to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the money. Orders should be addressed to them, as Dr. Duponco's name must not appear.
Wisconsin Block, Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fond du Lac, Wis., March 15, 1865. 1y

NEW STOVE STORE.

Stores, Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER WARE
THE EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION OF THE COUNTRY IS
Cooking, Parlor, & Box Stoves,
AND
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware
OF ALL KINDS.

Have Cheap Wooden Ware for sale.

Also on hand an Assortment of Patent, or Quaker Stove Pipe.

Store on the Corner of Main and Second streets, in the Wood Block, opposite the Post Office.
Fond du Lac, October 1, 1864. 1y

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

Abstracting, Conveyancing, etc.

Having completed the Abstracts of Fond du Lac County, I am now prepared to buy and sell Lands, and Title Deeds for sale.

Also, a large amount of City and Farming Property for sale by
WM. H. WADHAMS.

Persons selling property will find it to their interest to call at my office.

Conveyancing, Collecting and agents in all parts of the U. S. &c., &c.

FLAX SEED,

delivered at mill at Carpenter & Co.'s.

CLOVER SEED

delivered at Carpenter & Co.'s.

A Little Sugar still

at head of the Lake, for sale cheap.

CLOSING OUT!

Our entire stock now on hand, at cost, to close business.

DRIED FRUIT,

Bitchenpot and Sauer Kraut, for sale at the Store of
CARPENTER & CO.

Call & Save

6 cts on groceries.

Fresh Garden Seeds!

A Choice Lot.

CROCKERY,

at the cost price of present stock.

Boots and Shoes,

closing out at a bargain.

A Small Invoice of T on hand

at
CARPENTER & Co.,
Fond du Lac, April 19, 1864. 79-tf

Drug & Medicine Store.

The undersigned, late, this 6th day of June, 1864, of the firm of Hyslop & Wright, has sold his interest in the Drug and Medicine Store, to his partner, WRIGHT & TUCKER, who will continue the business at the old stand, Wisconsin Block, Main street, Fond du Lac.

This kind of work is part being atoned for by the generous and liberal patronage now possessing a statement of a part of every prescription, the object. Cause or result.

It is a time for repentance—a time for men to reflect and see if a country cursed and polluted by disloyal treachery, and by long, just as seriously and effectively as a President can be shot with a Derringer

Thomas Saturday last, it was supposed to be fallen at that Sir. Kincaid was dead, and a messenger dispatched here on hasting here officially announced to Gen. Dix, at N. Y. Not so all Sunday morning did we learn otherwise. The attempt to murder him failed. No friend to the nation, that has made such a glorious record for itself in the past four years, but doubtless thought it had accomplished its work.

It appears that Jeff Davis sent a messenger to the theatre, if those advertisements are correct, to murder him to leave the country—secret orders. Great's reply was that his business was to fight down the rebellion and not to answer such questions.

To this the press replied—Wednesday, that the President of the Confederacy was not murdered, that there are some men living who are not to be killed by a mere bullet, and that the reason it was not so, was, that God had no time. How Gen. Sherman killed him, we have not learned, but it is clear he has killed him, is not clear to us.

S. M. Brown has at last abandoned the duplicate system of the railroads—installed editor and one of our oldest citizens. Many a new paper at Milwaukee. He has stopped the "Light" in the Wisconsin, the Courier" and there as long published the Wisconsin reprinted as Publisher, and Mr. Booth is chief Editor. Mr. Brown's connection with the former has also ceased, as he has left it to be subject to his control.

Rise in Currency.

Gold has risen in value from 1 to 2 per cent. Currency, also, has risen in value from 1 to 2 per cent. Gold is now worth 1 per cent more than currency. Currency, also, has risen in value from 1 to 2 per cent. Gold is now worth 1 per cent more than currency.

Wigs, Puffs, Curls, Braids, Switches

on hand at
127 South Clark street, Chicago!
P. O. Box—No. 4,853.

Call and obtain Rule for self-measurement.

DAIL, GOUL & SAILD,
Successors to
Wigs, Puffs, Curls, Braids, Switches
on hand at
127 South Clark street, Chicago!
P. O. Box—No. 4,853.

Call and obtain Rule for self-measurement.

Commonwealth BOOK BINDERIES.

DARLING'S BLOCK, FOND DU LAC,
AND
HARMONIC HALL BLOCK, RIPON.
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES,
AND GENERAL BOOK BINDERIES.

ACCOUNT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Made to order, of superior paper and in a substantial, workmanlike manner, and ruled to any pattern desired.

All Styles of Binding and Ruling,

Executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Old Books Rebound in Good Style.

Old Books Rebound in Good Style.

Old Books Rebound in Good Style.

COMMON SENSE CHURN.

NOTICE.

We are the owners by purchase, since March 20th, 1865, of Alvin's Patent Churn, known as the Common Sense Churn, and will continue to manufacture and sell it as many months this season.

We understand that certain parties in this city and vicinity are selling a churn under the name of Alvin's Patent, and we hereby caution the public that they were induced by us to do so by false representations, which is a fraud and swindle on the public. We therefore request all persons who have purchased Alvin's Patent Churns of these parties to return them to us, and we will refund the money, or exchange for the Common Sense Churn. We have the exclusive right in this county, both parties will furnish the churns.

E. H. GRISWOLD & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The thousands of farmers throughout the country who have the honor to be acquaintances of the undersigned, will be pleased to learn of the location of Dunlap's Stock and Grain Yards, Rochester, and will call at the above address.

PLANTING, PULLING, DOCKS & BLIGHT EATERS.

Western Avenue . . . Pond du Lac

a few steps west of the Court House.

The attention of the public is invited to the public, that are prepared to do all kinds of Planting and Pulling, Docks, Blight Eaters, &c., in a manner not to be surpassed in Western Wisconsin, on as favorable terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

We have also on hand a large stock of

Sash, Doors, Blinds & Mouldings,

Manufactured under the supervision of Mr. DUNLAP, formerly known as one of the best mechanics in the city of Rochester.

We also keep a large assortment of

Dressed Flooring,
Siding, Battens, &c.

on hand, which we offer at prices that cannot fail to secure a share of the public patronage.

DUNLAP & TURNING.

Pond du Lot, Feb. 10, 1865. 1y

JOB TURNING, SCROLL SAWING and Spinning Wheel Manufactory.

FRANZ PADE,

FOREST STREET, - - POND DU LAC, WIS

The subscriber hereby informs the people of Pond du Lac and vicinity that he has taken the business to the new house of turning or scroll sawing, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Job Turning, Scroll Sawing, and manufacture of Spinning Wheels, for the coming Fall and Winter. He has the proper machinery and is prepared to do work in a manner not to be surpassed by any establishment in the city. Give me a call and be convinced. Shop on Forest street.

FRANZ PADE.

Pond du Lac, Feb. 10, 1865. 1y

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Iron Frame &c.

FAIRBANK'S GREENLEAF & CO
162, Lake Street, Chicago.

Sold by Agents in every City and Town in the West and wholesale by the Co. 1y Feb 17 1865

CURRAN AND KALK,

No. 30 MAIN STREET,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

BOOKS & STATIONERY
PAINTS, OILS & GLASS,
WALL PAPER.
CURTAINS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
March 17, 1865. 43tf.

DRIED FRUITS,

200 Bbls. Dried Peaches.

300 bbls. Dried Raspberries.

1000 lbs. Dried Blackberries.

100 lbs. Dried Huckleberries.

Just received and for sale.

CARPENTER & CO.

January 19, 1866.

Don't fail to read labor and save money and heavy ladies,

Call soon and get the Record, and call a Patent shortly. But that will go a long way. All is that recently in the Patent Office, and will be sold at the Low Price of $1 without a doubt any kind of Machine. It is a good selling new edition, but there's few left.

The undersigned has made out Deeds & Mortgages Promissory Notes, and can furnish all blanks on short notice. Also Agent for the following Companies:

Home,	Hartford,
Ætna,	Phœnix,
Farmers,	Hartford,
Ins. Co. of North America,	Phila.

Insurance effected in the above Companies at the lowest rates.

Office in Court House.

E. P. ALLEN.

Pond du Lac, Jan. 1, 1866.

FRED GESSWEIN,
UNDERTAKER

Has on hand and will make to order,

Rosewood Jenkinson, Cherry & Black Walnut Coffins

at very low prices. Persons wishing to purchase anything in his line will save money by buying at his shop.

Hearse

He has also a complete Coffin trimming store. By the use of patents this way Coffin is fit up in a manner not to be surpassed by any in the city.

Pond du Lac, Nov. 1865. 40tf

Cooley's Patent

IMPROVED

ANTI-FREEZING PUMP,

(A SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND INTRODUCTION.)

For Railroads, Farms, Dwellings, Factories, Portable and Stationary Use.

The Pump Cannot Freeze or Bust

It is Durable, Safety, Works easily, Water, Sure and Rapid, and if properly used will last a lifetime. It is Cheap, Simple, and of the most Perfect construction in every respect. Every Pump warranted to give satisfaction. Send for circular containing Testimonials from the most prominent Agricultural men in the country.

Address, COOLEY, MILLER & CO.,
Fond du Lac, Wis.

GOOD NEWS.

For the Farmers, Mechanics and Citizens of Pond du Lac and vicinity.

C. J. Pettibone & Co

have now on hand a full assortment of

HOME MADE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS,

which they will

Woollen Mills at Appleton

Exchange for Wool, Cash or Goods, at the highest market price. Those in debt to the old firm of Pettibone & Co., will please call and settle, as we must have money to pay for wool. Those having Wool to exchange for Goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, will find it to their interest to call on

C. J. PETTIBONE & CO.

Pond du Lac, Aug. 1, 1865. 32tf

FOULER'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

Herbert Block,

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

The following First Class Companies represented:

Ætna Fire & Inland Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. Capital $1,000,000

Farmers Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y. Capital $300,000

Mount Pine & Inland Ins. Co. of New York. Capital $300,000

Home Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. Capital $1,000,000

Phœnix Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. Capital $1,000,000

Traveler's Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. Capital $300,000

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York. Capital $1,000,000

New York Loan & Indemnity Co. of New York. Capital $500,000

Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. Capital $1,000,000

All loses promptly adjusted and paid by author this Agency.

Office in Court House.

Depot 68 Fulton St., N. Y.

Our Army Triumphant,

THE WAR NEARLY CLOSED

There will soon a source of spirit and repose, and the Subscriber would inform the public that he is still in the public their Patron Public, that he has kept the Agency for the sale of the celebrated Wheeler, Wilson & Co.'s Lock Stitch Machines, Main Street, Pond du Lac, and will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers. All orders promptly attended to.

O. F. BOTSFORD.

Pond du Lac, Aug. 1, 1865. 31tf

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

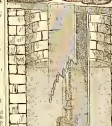
MANUFACTURERS,

OF

PIANO FORTE

The attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our

New Scale Seven Octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes



which by volume and purity of tone are contended by our artists to all rival in this market. Their extent of compass, elasticity of touch, and the fact that they will not get out of tune sooner than pianos of the ordinary scale, are considered by many of the best musicians in New York to be of great importance.

The "Groveteen Piano Fortes" received the highest awards at every State and other fair where exhibited.

Warerooms, 425 Broadway, New York.

American Institute for Five Successive Years,

the gold and other medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

Every instrument warranted for two years, and will wear perfect from climate. Pianos to let by the month, or hired with privilege of purchase, if the rent paid should amount to the price of the instrument.

Pianos—No. 1, Seven Octaves, round corners, Rosewood case, $300.

No. 2, Seven Octaves, square corners, Rosewood case, $275.

No. 3, Seven Octaves, round corners, Rosewood Lustre, $250. No. 4, Seven Octaves, Rosewood Lustre, $225.

Send for descriptive circulars and terms. 41y 31

REEVES' AMBROSIA,

FOR THE

GROWTH, BEAUTY AND PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.

Reeves Ambrosia is distilled from valuable Roots and Herbs, which immediately feeds the hair, and by regular using restores gray hair to its original color. It prevents the hair from falling out, and causes it to grow luxuriantly. It is the best dressing for the hair ever discovered, and combines with the most beautiful colors in the market. Sold by druggists generally.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains English Garden Sage and Rosemary, which prevents the hair from falling out.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Jamaica Bay Rum, which gives the hair a beautiful appearance.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Southern Wood, Nettle Tops and Burdock, which prevents dandruff and promotes a healthy growth.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Rosemary Honey, which gives the hair a beautiful gloss and keeps it in curl.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Bay Leaves, which prevents the hair from turning gray.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Tar, which preserves the hair and makes it grow luxuriantly.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Glycerine, which prevents dandruff.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Sulphur, which makes the hair curl.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Alcohol, which makes the hair grow.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Quinine, which makes the hair grow.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Cantharides, which makes the hair grow.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Sulphur, which makes the hair grow

Health.

The importance of health cannot be too much appreciated. There are thousands who consider it of but little consequence, until, by some unexpected, or unforseen event, a violent attack of disease takes place. It is then that the necessities of the case call forth their utmost energies; but having heretofore, or while in the enjoyment of health, given it but little reflection, all that regards their restoration appears to be involved in impenetrable darkness. They fly to those means which their imagination suggests might be useful, or which they may hear of as being beneficial to another, or that which may be recommended by friends, without the possibility of ever being able to judge whether the application may prove beneficial or injurious. It may prove successful, or it may not, if not it must produce injury. Simple medicines by injudicious administration is often calculated to prove injurious, for, if no other effect is produced, time is lost, and the disease, by delay, allowed to become more firmly fastened upon the organ or part implicated. In no instance should any person be allowed to prescribe or suggest the use of an article however simple for any disease unless capable of fully understanding the character of the disease and the remedy necessary to relieve it. There is no doubt but that thousands are yearly, through ignorant and unsystematic practice, hurled into eternity. The design of medicine is to remove disease, and if of the right description will remove it if judiciously applied. The uncertainty of its action is not so much the fault of the medicine, as it is the ignorance of the person prescribing it. But how do medicines act? All medicines qualified for the removal of disease, if too freely administered, must produce more or less debility. Disease in no instance should be thrown from the system faster than through the agency of the stomach. By means of food, the loss sustained by throwing off this diseased matter is re-supplied. This circumstance cannot be apparent to all, yet how generally is the opposite result experienced. The use of stimulants are generally much in use; scarcely do we hear of any case of debility but that back, wine and other stimulants have been resorted to. The use of stimulants upon general principles we oppose. What are their action? Can anything be more plainly exemplified than reflecting upon the free use of ardent spirits on that individual, who by habit is a confirmed drunkard. He rises in the morning, his nervous system much impaired; every limb trembling and shaking; nor can he acquire anything like steadiness until he shall have taken a few glasses of liquor, as he says, to quiet his nerves. This action is here obvious. His whole system, previously strong, by the used stimulus which excited them to action beyond their ability, becomes soon exhausted, their energies partially paralyzed, and it now requires the same stimulus to keep up even a natural state of excitability. The nervous system soon wears out under this unduly excited nervous irritability.

With this act before us, who, upon reflection, can justify the use of stimulants to those already laboring under nervous excitement? Such persons the longer they resort to them, (although like the drunkard, for a short while they may feel what they termed strengthened) yet will the powers of the nervous system be gradually wasting under it. Like other parts or organs of the body, no debility can take place in them unless it arises from the impoverishment or deficiency of the fluids destined to circulate in them. Therefore, in order to cure it, we must attack the original cause. The various organs are all supported by the fluids which circulate in them, and according to the healthy or unhealthy property, sufficiency or insufficiency of it is health, strength or debility. Food is the only natural stimulus, and that is sufficient. If the stomach or digestive organs are incapable of performing duly their part, they require repairing. If the blood is thick and viscid, it requires attenuating in order that the nerves may be capable of absorbing that nutriment from it requisite for their support. Could it be otherwise expected that the nervous system should be weak, if the blood was so thick and viscid that the nerves could not absorb the nervous fluid from it? How soon would a spear of grass dwindle and die if deprived of moisture? How soon does a burning lamp become extinguished when the combustible materials that support it are exhausted, or obstructions prevent the combustion. And can we be surprised that when such impediments from the viscid state of the blood takes place, that the nerves, ligaments, muscles and cartilages cannot be supplied from the blood with the fluid necessary for their support, that they would become weak, and a nervous, debilitated state of the whole system exist. The simple view of the existing fact before us would manifest to our mind at once what course to adopt. Under such circumstances the blood must be attenuated, rendered more fluid, that the absorbing vessels, which are plentifully distributed throughout the whole system, may be enabled to exercise duly their office. Diseased matter must be removed from the blood, but in order to do this we must be able to determine what the character of the morbid matter changing the blood is. It will not answer to guess at it, as thousands of impostors and quacks do; and some of them use one medicine for every condition of the blood. They say the blood is not good, but utterly unable to tell why it is not, and what it is charged with to render it impure. If they cannot tell what is in the blood that renders it impure, how can they select a remedy capable of purifying it? The deception practiced upon the unfortunate, by avaricious pretenders to medical knowledge is enormous, and the shameful imposition will continue until science shall be able to expose the ridiculous fallacies of medical speculators. We were prompted many years ago to undertake the investigation of the various characters of disease and medical agents by a critical analysis of both vegetable and animal matter. The investigation enabled us to ascertain with certainty the nature of that substance circulating in the system, first causing, then supporting disease. Our analysis of many of the agents employed as medicine, enabled us to ascertain their mode of action upon the fluids and solids of the human body—how and why they produce the effects which they are known to do. With this knowledge, the true principles of the treatment of diseases became divested of the mysterious ambiguity in which they were formerly enveloped. We do not consider all diseases in all stages curable. If a disease has attacked a vital organ, and it be allowed to remain until that organ be rendered incapable of performing its requisite functions before the proper remedies are resorted to, the disease cannot be arrested, and death must sooner or later ensue. The proper time to arrest disease is when it is in its infancy; at least nothing is gained by delay.

Our whole time and study is given to the exclusive treatment of chronic diseases.

Having recovered from my recent illness, I shall be at Fond du Lac on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th days of May, for consultation upon all chronic diseases.—Office at the Lewis House. At Ripon, National Hotel, Saturday, 12th of May.

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE.

What Fred. Douglass Thinks.

At the jubilee meeting in Faneuil Hall, Fred. Douglas closed a ringing speech as follows:

"What I want, now that the black men are citizens of war, is, that they shall be made fully and entirely, all over this land, citizens in peace. [Applause; and cries 'They shall be!'] If Faneuil Hall says so, it will be done. [Applause.] I will not doubt it for a moment. I believe Massachusetts does speak the word. I believe it is not your intention, in your extreme charity, now that Jefferson Davis has shown you his coat-tails, and the Rebels are marching out of their last ditch, to take to your bosoms these men, who, with broad blades, and bloody hands, have been seeking the life of this nation, and invest them with the right to vote [voices, 'Never!'] and divest the negro of the right to uphold that flag by his vote. You will not go down to the South and say, 'We will enfranchise our enemies and disenfranchise our friends [cries of 'Never!' and applause]; we will protect our enemies and forget our friends.' I hold that the American people in calling upon the black men to take part with them in this great struggle, have bound themselves by every consideration of honor to protect them from the consequences of their espousal of their cause. ['Hear,' 'hear,' 'That's so,' and applause.] They are bound to do it. And remember that hereafter, at the South, the negro will be looked upon with a fiercer and intenser hate than ever before. Rebellion will look upon the negro as one of the causes of the failure of that Rebellion.

"I tell you the negro is coming up—he is rising—rising. [Laughter and applause.] Why, only a little while ago we were the Lazaruses of the South; the Dives of the South was the Slaveholder; and how singular it is that we have here another illustration of that Scripture! Once there was a certain rich man who fared sumptuously every day, and was arrayed in purple and fine linen. He came North, clothed in silk and in satin, and shining with gold, and his breast sparkling with diamonds—his table loaded with the good things of this world. And a certain Lazarus sat at his gate, desiring the crumbs that fell from his table. Such was the record. But now a change has taken place. That rich man is lifting up his eyes in torments *down there* [tremendous applause], and seeing Lazarus afar off, in Abraham's bosom [tumultuous laughter and applause.] I say we are way up yonder now, no mistake. [This was said with an expressive gesture, that called for another outburst of applause.]

From Madison.

A Model Thanksgiving Proclamation—Results of the Last Legislative Session.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., April 12.

Gov. Lewis has issued the following to-day:

"STATE OF WISCONSIN.

"*By James T. Lewis, Governor.*

"The Lord reigneth—let the earth rejoice." The God of Battles has again crowned our arms with victory. Under his guidance our brave soldiers are marching on from conquest to conquest. Richmond has fallen. The rebel army that held it in defiance of national authority has been destroyed. The national honor has been vindicated, and peace and a restored Union, with all their countless blessings are smiling through the cloud, which have for four years surrounded us. Never before did a people have such reason for [illegible] results to inspire them. For all these [illegible] our thanks and praises are due to our Heavenly Father. We should with grateful hearts, recognize the power, wisdom and goodness of Him who gave us the victory, and bow in humble submission to His will. Our officers, soldiers, and sailors should receive, as they justly deserve, the welcome plaudits of a grateful people, and their patriotic mothers, wives and fathers, who have so nobly sacrificed in the cause of their country, should be remembered.

It is, therefore, recommended that Thursday, the twentieth day of the present month, be observed by the people of this State as a day of thanksgiving, praise and prayer to Almighty God, and of general rejoicing. Let religious services mark the day and bonfires illuminate the night. Let the drums rattle and the loud cannon roar, and let us by public speeches, and all other proper demonstrations express the thankfulness and joy of our people in the triumph of our arms in the cause of justice and humanity. In our praises and rejoicings may we not forget Father Abraham, who, in the goodness of his heart to the down trodden, hath said—"The year of jubilee has come," and to the deluded followers of Lee and Davis—"Return ye ransomed sinners home."

(Signed) JAMES T. LEWIS.

The number of bills, memorials and resolutions which passed the Legislature and received the Executive approval is eighty-three against six hundred and forty last year. The bill codifying and consolidating the laws relating to the collection of taxes failed to receive the Governor's approval, as it conflicted with the law in regard to the assessment of taxes, and was found to be imperfect. In the Senate four hundred and eighteen bills were introduced, eight memorials to Congress, thirty-joint resolutions, and fifty-two Senate resolutions. In the Assembly five hundred and seventy-four bills were introduced, nine memorials to Congress, forty-eight joint resolutions, and one hundred and twenty-five Assembly resolutions.

A Rebel Financial Scheme.

Nothing illustrated the ruinous condition of the Confederacy prior to the loss of Richmond, Petersburg, and Lee's army, more than the various financial schemes proposed in the South for prolonging the war. The latest non-sense of this sort is a proposition by a Southern woman, who calls herself a "Delilah," and says she is a neice of James Madison, to her sister in the South, that they shall load a blockade runner *with their own hair*, and endeavor to run the cargo through the Yankee blockades to Europe, where she is assured that braids of hair, in large or small quantities, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances, of the case would bring enough to carry on the war interminably. This silly minded creature says:

"There are two million women over twelve years of age in the Confederacy. Some heads have one and some three or four braids of hair—say they will average two: therefore, there are about four million braids, worth in Europe ten dollars each in gold, which gives forty millions in gold, and in Confederate money two billions—nearly double our present indebtedness."

SOMETHING NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—The situation of the army at one time became alarming, the men became partially demoralized and many deserted. Political influence was supposed to be the case. A Government detective was detailed to discover, if possible, the cause of the trouble and it was soon ascertained. A lady living in Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the name of Sally Ratus, caused the confusion. It appears that she very innocently wrote to her friends in the army of the success she was having in making nice, white, light, sweet, spongy bread. To settle the difficulty the Government had to graft her into the army.

The President's Speech.

The Recent Victories—His Theory of Reconstruction—The Louisiana State Organization Advocated.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Executive Department, including the Presidential Mansion, were illuminated to-night and covered with transparencies and National flags. Thousands of persons flocked to the Executive Mansion. The President, in response to a unanimous call, appeared at the upper window, and spoke as follows:

We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond and the surrender of the principal insurgent army give hopes of righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a nation's thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be pieced out with others. I myself was near the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you, but no part of the honor for the plan or execution is mine. To Gen Grant his skillful officers and brave men, all belongs. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take an active part.

By these recent successes the re-inauguration of national authority and reconstruction which has had a large share of thought from the first, it pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike the case of war between independent nations there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin and mould from disorganized and discordant elements; nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we loyal people differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction.

As a general rule I abstain from reading reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much and no more than the public knows. In my annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised if adopted by any State would be acceptable and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation. I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be acceptable, and I distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the Cabinet and approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then and in that connection apply the emancipation proclamation, except in parts of Virginia and Louisiana; that I should drop the suggestion upon apprenticeship for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to admission to members of Congress, but even he approved every part and parcel of the plan which has been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the parts previously exempted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is silent as it could not well be otherwise, about admission of members to Congress, so that it applied to Louisiana, every member of the [illegible] approved the plan. The message went to Congress and received many [illegible] commendations of the plan written [illegible] objection to it from any professed emancipationist came to [illegible] reached [illegible] had begun to move in accordance with it.

From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested in helping the reconstruction of the State government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident that the people, with his military co-operation, would reconstruct substantially on that plan. I wrote to him and some of them to try it. They tried it and the result is known. Such has been my only agency in getting up the Louisiana government.

As to sustaining it, my promise is now as before stated; but as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall keep this as a bad promise and break it whenever I shall be convinced that the keeping of it is adverse to the public interest; but I have not been so convinced. I have been shown a letter on this subject, supposed to be an able one, in which the writer expressed regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question whether seceded States so-called are in the Union or out of it. It would perhaps add astonishment, to his regret, were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to answer that question, I have purposely forborne any public expression upon it, as it appears to me that the question has not been, nor yet is, practically material, and that any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than mischievously offending our friends.

As yet, whatever it may become, that question is had as a basis of controversy, and good for nothing at all. We all agree that seceded States, so-called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the same object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them up to that proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but in fact easier to do this, without deciding or even considering whether these States have ever been out of the Union than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, would be merely immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all, doing acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether in doing these acts he brought States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the Louisiana Government rests, would be more satisfactory to all if it contained fifty or sixty thousand, or even twenty thousand instead of twelve thousand as it does.

It is also satisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would, myself, prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that desirable. The question is, will it be wise to take as it is and help to prove it or to reject and disperse. Can Louisiana be brought into proper practicable relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or discarding the new government. Some 12,000 voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union. Assumed to be the rightful political power of the State, they held elections, organized a State Government, adopted a free State Constitution, giving the benefit of the public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. The Legislature has already voted to ratify the Constitutional amendment recently passed by Congress abolishing slavery throughout the Union.

"These 12,000 persons are thus fully committed to the Union, to perpetuate freedom in the State; committed to the very things and nearly all the things the nation wants, and they ask the nation's recognition and assistance. We have rejected and spurned them. We in fact say to the white man, you are worthless or worse. We will never help you nor be helped by you. To the blacks we say this cup of liberty which these your old masters held to your lips we will dash from you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where and how.

If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both the white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it. If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts, and nerve the arms of 12,000 to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to complete success.

The colored man, too, in seeing all united for him is inspired with vigilance and energy. Grant that he desires the elective franchise, will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg to the fowl. We shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. (Laughter.)

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no more than three fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validate and ratify the amendments. I do not commit myself against this further than to say that such ratification would, be questionable, and sure to be persistently questioned, while a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

I repeat the question. Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining the Government? What has been said of Louisiana will apply to other States, yet, so great peculiarities pertain to each State, and such important and sudden changes occur in some States, and also new and unprecedented as is the whole case that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details or collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement of important principles, and must be inflexible in presentation, as the phrase goes. It may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering and shall not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

Opinion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
March 24, 1865. }

SIR:

In your letter of the 22d inst., you ask whether the 14th section of the Act approved 3d March, 1865, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is applicable to the call for troops made by the President 19th December, 1864. The section is as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward township, precinct, or other enrolment sub district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrolment;) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrolment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

The 27th section makes the Act take effect from and after its passage.

The 14th section furnishes the rule by which men, *when mustered* into the military or naval service, are to be credited to the various localities from which they may come.

The 14th section furnishes the rule by which credits are to be given when computing for the quotas of the various draft districts. But the 15th section has a proviso which expressly prohibits the application of the rule therein given to the pending draft. From the fact that there is no such proviso to the 14th section, it would seem that it was intended credits should be given *when mustering* in under the pending call.

But the 14th section has a proviso, the peculiar language of which would, at first blush, seem to favor the idea that Congress intended that the rule, in that section prescribed, should be future to the pending call, and not future to the passage of the Act. That proviso declares that credit shall not be given, except for men actually furnished on said *call or the preceding call*. The manifest purpose of the proviso is to limit the time within which a credit may be demanded.

This section must be regarded as taking effect from the passage of the Act, unless such a construction is inconsistent with, or forbidden by, other parts of the Act.

As is stated in my Opinion to you of the 13th March, it appears from the face of this Act that, at the time it was passed, there was a pending draft under a call for troops in December, 1864, and it is carefully provided that nothing in the Act shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor. Now, the rule for giving credits at the time of *mustering* in, will not postpone the present draft or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

It seems to me that there is nothing in the Act that prevents the application of the 14th section to the present draft, unless it may be the proviso thereto. It was intended by that proviso simply to limit the time within which credits might be claimed, and not to postpone the application of the rule of credits, when *mustering* in, to future calls.

I am of the opinion that the 14th section of said Act is applicable to the call for troops made by the President on the 19th December, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, *Attorney General.*

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

From Grant's Army.

Closing up Accounts—How Lee's Army was Broken Up—Sheridan's Captures—Pressure to Release Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Burkesville, April 7th, says up to that time, the captures from Lee's army were immense, in men and material. For miles the roads were strewn with wagons, artillery and ammunition, showing with what tenacity the pursuit was pressed. Sheridan made the largest part of the captures, but the infantry are entitled to an equal share of credit. Our loss in the pursuit was not large. Gen. Mott was wounded in the leg, but is doing well. Capt. Thomas, of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, captured four battle flags, had four horses shot under him, and finally lost a leg. The rebels are greatly surprised at the rapidity of our movements.

Gen Grant, speaking of our successes on the 6th, said: "After Sheridan told me he was coming up to help me take Richmond, he added, we will capture Lee's army, march down, gobble up Johnson, and shake hands with Sherman over the line."

City Point is still the base of supplies for our armies in the field. Railroad communications has been opened to Nottoway Court House.

Only eight hundred hogsheads of the French tobacco in Richmond were destroyed by fire.

The proceedings of the Virginia Secession Convention are published, showing that Lee when notified, in the presence of the Convention, of his selection as commander of the Virginia military and naval forces, replied, "Trusting in Almighty God, in an approving conscience, and the aid of my fellow citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native State, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword."

The *N. Y. Tribune's* Washington special says, "A stronger pressure is being brought to bear for the release of the captured General Ewell and Custis Lee. Gen. Pickett's barbarity in shooting the North Carolina captured Union prisoner, is thought to be excused by the statement that he acted under Lee's orders.

From Richmond.

Value of Property Destroyed—The Hospitals and their Accommodations—Castle Thunder full of Civilians—The Churches.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The aggregate value of property destroyed in Richmond foots up $2,140,240. Imposing as these figures appear, they are far short of the truth for the reason already stated, that real estate before this war invariably assessed much below the value it would have commanded in the market.

All the hospitals of Richmond have been taken possession of by the military authorities, and are used for the comfort equally of the Federals and Confederates' sick and wounded. A number of Confederate citizens left in the city, have been paroled to attend to the Confederate sick and wounded. The Chimbrazo, Winder, Jackson, and Howard's Grove hospitals, four of the principal Confederate hospitals, are used for the accommodation of the Federal wounded. Their accommodations are about 21,000 beds, which were left entire by the Confederate authorities.

Castle Thunder is used as a receptacle for citizen prisoners, of whom quite a number are gathered there. Manchester was not at all disturbed by the pillagers on Monday morning last, neither did the fire reach that trans-James district. A pontoon bridge spans the river now and connects Richmond with Manchester, and we hope that business will soon revive and pervade both sections alike.

Churches of all the religious denominations, whose pastors remained in the city, were open yesterday and services were conducted in them as usual, in the presence of large congregations, a good proportion being composed of officers and soldiers of the Union army. In the Episcopal Churches, the regular form of service was observed, with the single exception of the prayer for the President of the Confederate States, as inserted in the liturgy, which was made instead for "all in authority." As the United States is the power in authority, the prayer for the President of the United States was, of course, implied if not said.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 5. }

To Major General Dix:

A telegram just received from Richmond states that Gen. Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,000 well prisoners and 5,000 rebel's wounded. He found 500 pieces of artillery and 5,000 stand of arms.

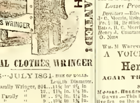
The President went to Richmond yesterday, and returned to City Point to-day.

MADISON, April 5.

The 37th and 38th Wisconsin regiments in the 9th corps, the 26th and 30th in the 2nd corps, the 5th, 6th and 7th in the 5th corps, were engaged in the recent battles before Petersburg.

An exchange in speaking of the manner in which Richmond was telegraphed to the country says: When the splendid victories of Trafalgar or of Waterloo went flying down the high roads from London to all England's borders in the laureled mail-coaches fly as they might, the sun rose and set, and rose and set again, long before the racing horses and the thundering wheels had kindled their last volleys of sympathyzing cheers which ran before and behind their course. But on Monday morning one of General Grant's telegraph operators, sitting in a room at City Point, pressed a little ivory key, and on an instant all the cities of the north, and the villages and the towns from the James to the Androscoggin and from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, felt the electric pulse' and before that day's sun had left his last rays on the shores of Oregon, nearly twenty millions of people were unitedly rejoicing that such a blow had been struck for the honor and the house and the unity of the nation, and that we were by so much the nearer to the end of this desolating war.

It is a proposed to establish in Springfield, Mass., a home for friendless women.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

PRICES—JULY 1861.

No			Size of Rolls. Length	Diameter
1.	Large Family Wringer,	$14	11½ in	2¼ in
1½.	Medium	" 12	11½ in.	1¾ in.
2.	Medium Family	" 10	9½ in.	1¾ in.
2½.	Small	" 9	10½ in.	1½ in.
3.	"	" 8	9½ in.	1½ in.
4.	Large Hotel	" 20	14 in.	2½ in
15.	Med. Laundry	" 30	11½ in.	2½ in.
22.	Large	" 45	17½ in.	3½ in.

Nos. 13 and 22 to run by Steam or Hand. Pullies, $6 per pair.
Nos. 2½ and 3 have Small Rolls and NO COGS. All others are WARRANTED.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

Universal Clothes Wringer:

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Ours was one of the first make, and is as good as new after nearly FOUR YEARS constant use."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is warranted in every particular!

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every Town.
On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE. For particulars and circulars address
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For sale at Shepard & Brown's Agricultural Rooms.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " " $500 "
20 " " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, and First National Bank of Ripon. 534-6m

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000 Paid In.
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
And Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent.

WILL DELIVER 7-30 NOTES, FREE OF CHARGE, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Bank and Bankers on favorable terms, also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, *Cashier.* J. U. ORVIS, *President.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Fond du Lac,
Agents of Jay Cooke for subscriptions to the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received for the above popular loan (7 3-10 Interest Treasury Notes) at first rates.
50m3 A. G. RUGGLES, Cashier.

CHEROKEE FEMALE PILLS.

THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—THE CHEROKEE PILLS, advertised in our columns, is perhaps the most wonderful medicament ever put forth, and one of the most useful of the "Cherokee Medicines." A sovereign cure for all irregularity in the female system, it secures the recurrence of the monthly period with a precision resembling the evolutions of machinery. Never failing, innocuous, being purely a vegetable, as efficient in checking overflow and assuaging pain as they are in removing obstructions and rectifying suppression. These Pills are recommended to our female readers as the safest, surest, best regulator that medical skill has yet devised. Try the Cherokee Pills and be convinced. Sold by all druggists. 69im1

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS!
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders, or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, and the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally, or by mail, (enclosing stamp,) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
593-ly. Gen'l Agents for U. S. and Canadas.

New Thing
AT
POOLER'S INSURANCE AGENCY,
Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

Columbian Building, Corner Wall & Nassau Streets.
Authorized Capital, $5,000,000.
CASH CAPITAL, PAID IN, $200,000.

This Company issues on the most favorable terms Policies of Insurance, with or without participation in profits, against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and on household goods and other property, and on vessel and their cargoes, while lying in Port.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Directors.—Edward Rowe, Albert G. Lee, Geo. [illegible], J. C. Morris, Robert Browne, Ezra Nye, [illegible], Fred. H. Bradlee, E. C. Bates, Wm. Mackay, Benj. F. Bates, B. C. Morris, Jr., Joseph Morrison, David Taylor, Henry A. Cammann, S. N. Derrick, Chas. Hickox, N. O. Nims.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS
Herring's Safe
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST.

St. [illegible], Ill., Sept. 30th 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS.—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M., until 6 o'clock [illegible] M., when the books, money and papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been brought through a fire.

Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the store of
HERRING & Co.,
651-ly 40 State street.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks.—Price $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO.,
691y1 Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farm For Sale.

A valuable farm of 80 acres, situated in the Town of Oakfield, being the North ½ of the South east quarter of Section 13. There are from 30 to 40 acres under cultivation, the balance being meadow and pasture.—It is situated 7 miles from Waupun, and 12 from Fond du Lac, being ½ mile south of the Fond du Lac Road. Water convenient for all purposes.

For terms &c., apply to the subscriber on the premises.
G. P. D. DRAMIL.
Oakfield Centre, March 15, 1865. 597w3

DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.
We defy any One to contradict this Assertion
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM or WHISKEY
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:
FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.
Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing, the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation. I have comed. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.
Truly your friend, THOS. B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic [illegible].

During the long time I was suffering from this disease I was attended by regular physicians giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters.—After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint seemed to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.
Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 9, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8, 1864.
Messrs Jones & Evans—Gentlemen.—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else has failed.
Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.
Gentlemen—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.
Truly yours, JACOB BROOM. 1707 Spruce st.

From W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church.

Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only on the stomach, but on the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. [illegible]
[illegible]

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa.
Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for [illegible]

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY.

No 631 ARCH ST,
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size, being much the cheaper to the customer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle. 564-y

FOND DU LAC COMMONWEALTH.

CITY MATTERS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Fond du Lac.	Arrive in Chicago.
Day Express, 10:30 A M	5:40 P M
North Passenger, 3:47 P M	1:40 A M
Mail Train, 5:40 A M	12:40 P M
Freight, 5:00 A M	5:00 P M
Freight, 5:00 P M	5:00 A M

GOING NORTH.

Leave Chicago.	Arrive at Fond du Lac.
Day Express, 9:00 A M	4:00 P M
Night Passenger, 1:30 A M	8:55 A M
Mail Train, 1:30 P M	12:30 A M
Freight, 5:00 P M	5:00 A M
Freight, 5:00 A M	5:00 P M

Passenger trains run daily except Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Tri Weekly Stage Line

BETWEEN FOND DU LAC AND HORICON

Leaves Fond du Lac every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, arrives at Horicon same day at 5 o'clock P. M. Leaves Horicon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, arrives at Fond du Lac same day at 5 o'clock P. M.

Stages connect with Stevenson's Stage Line at Horicon, for Juneau, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Madison and all intermediate points. Also with Stage Line for Oakfield and Amherst Station, Wayne.

Office at Fond du Lac House.

MAX STRAUSS, Proprietor.

Fond du Lac, May 26, 1865. 1y

The social gathering of the Young Ladies' Branch of the Soldier's Home Society to be held at the house of John Hamilton is postponed to Wednesday April 26th

PROCRASTINATION of the Mayor, J. Wilkinson Beach, taken from life in a few days by the old the devil, was reported from N. Y. in five days and will be for sale at the Gallery of Wilkey & Hartson, or sent to any address on receipt of price 25cts.

A STATE DIRECTORY.—Mr. C. B. HAMILTON and Asa H. W. Shaw, Publishers of the North Western Gazetteer, and Railroad Shipping guide, Telegraph and Express Business Directory, is now in this City putting up with a view to make a Business Directory for Wisconsin, and solicits subscribers for the same. It will contain the names of every business man and firm in Wisconsin, where located, what is handled and what he is doing; a list of all the Lawyers, Physicians, and professional men generally, alphabetically arranged, and each Post Office address. It will be a great convenience for business men, and all others who wish to do business outside of their own immediate localities.

PAPER OF THE "Fulton Patriot" Town, a place in which an loyal or decent man need to be ashamed to live. See in the Mayor's column what use has been made to the way of hanging men for the army, see the amount of money we have paid them, and then see where we are for giving them comforts after they have gone. We are told by those who know the facts, that the Soldier's Aid Society, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions have sent forward more than $6,000 worth of stores and clothing, that has been voluntarily contributed in this City, and all that has been done privately we are assured by all of some convincing the rest morning. At the meeting of the General Agent seems that Fond du Lac has done more than any other place in the State outside of Milwaukee.

FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—The Funeral of Abraham Lincoln takes place to-day, in Washington at 12 m.

At the moment we all over the nation and the telegraph appoint them days before-hand of the arrangements, it has been thought best to have a National Funeral, such as we never before held, in all our cities and villages, and places of meeting, at that hour.

Accordingly, in this City, arrangements were made yesterday at a meeting of the City Council, and citizens at large, for such services in all our churches, and in, Armory Hall at 12 m. The several Ministers will preach in their respective places, save that Rev. Mr. Woodhead will preach in Armory Hall and his own pulpit be supplied by Rev. Mr. Hollister.

At these which (the services in Armory Hall) the programme contemplated a meeting of the Cook House Square, to be made up of processions from all the Schools, and mustered organizations of the city.

.Old Folks' Concert, and Tableau Theatre.

Armory Hall, Friday 28th inst. Some six weeks ago the ladies and gentlemen formed by the Committee connected with St. Paul's Church gave a Tableau entertainment at Armory Hall. So tastefully got up were the different groups of the Tableau, and so high in appreciation was the entire programme of that occasion, that a second exhibition by particular request was also presented to the same approach of host. We have now to announce that the same Committee propose giving another entertainment in the same place, and we are assured that the novelty and excellence of the programme, which will include an Old Folks Concert, will leave nothing to be desired. So it will be very respectfully that if the patrons of the forth-coming treat do not get good value for investment.

A Card.

When suddenly overwhelmed with great sorrow even ministers, like other mortals, sometimes forget their obligations of gratitude. So it was but recently. I intended very heartily to thank the good people of Fond du Lac for their generous donation of $170,—but the President was murdered and I forgot.

We shall ever remember with gratitude the many acts of kindness and friendship, by this the people while hanging off Crime and hope that we shall finally be located respectfully in the better land. God bless you—my dear wife and all of the folks up there.

Yours for the good of the City,

J. T. WOODHEAD.

S. E. LEFFLER is now just recently located in his new and commodious store on the site of his old building burnt down some months ago. His stock embraces a large and better variety than can be found in this or any other store in the State.

He is the exclusive agent for the Peerless Shaker and Ventilator in this city. He also keeps the best and Tobacco stores, as well as all the other improved patterns. 972tf

Council Proceedings.

April 24, 1865.

Council met.

Mayor Taylor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present—Aldr. McCarty Brown, Rapp, Clark, Amory, Hurst, Everest, G. W. Sanger, Connoughty, Bowman, Harrison, Roberts and Mayor Taylor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Burnham et al for the use of water for a partial steam motor reported in favor of the petition, and recommended the same be adopted.

Accounts of Anthony Annen and Wm. Hoyt for services on special police of $12.00 each, was presented and allowed under a resolution passed at last, Mayor and Clerk are directed to draw order as appropriate funds may be available.

Sundry accounts were presented to the Finance Committee.

On motion, the matter of the petition of Daniel Burnham for illegal tax assessed on his property in the City of Fond du Lac, was referred to the Mayor, Messrs. Brown and Everest. Accounts presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

Statement and claim of Patrick O'Brien for injuries received on a night watch on which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following accounts were presented and allowed:

Apex—M. Carty, Ingram, Rapp, Flint, Connoughty, Bowman and Harrison.

Nays—Messrs. Everest, G. W. Sanger, Amory, Hurst and Roberts.

And the Mayor and Clerk were directed to draw orders on the city treasurer for the same.

Petition of A. M. Blair and others for permission to erect a wooden awning over the sidewalk on corner of lot 15 on Block "B" Durkee's Addition to said city, and on motion the prayer of the petitioners granted and the Mayor and Clerk authorized to execute a permit accordingly and execute the proper papers on the part of the City when the applicants shall have complied.

The following accounts vouched for by Chief Engineer were presented and allowed:

Geo. Hall, Jr., services as Chief Engineer $110.00; Guenther Kloeppel $8.00; C. A. Hall $8.00; Wm. Hall $8.00; Fred Kloeppel $8.00; Barnard $16.00; Curtis & Kelly $1.00; Smith Mead $12.00; C. H. Hurst & Co. $1.00; C. G. Lowell $3.50; North Kranks $18.50.

Mr. Amory moved that the Committee on Water orders on fire fund for amount.

Mr. Amory moved that the proper author ized to procure a suitable book to keep an account of the expenditures of the Fire Department, and to enter proceedings of Board of Engineers.

Mr. Brown moved that Mr. Clarke, the author of the book be employed to keep the same, and for giving them comforts after they have gone. We are told by those who know the facts, that the Soldier's Aid Society, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions have sent forward more than $6,000 worth of stores and clothing, that has been voluntarily contributed in this City, and all that has been done privately we are assured by all of some convincing the rest morning. At the meeting of the General Agent seems that Fond du Lac has done more than any other place in the State outside of Milwaukee.

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